

Bald Heads!

What is the meaning of baldness? Is it a disease? Is it a punishment? Is it a sign of old age? No! It is a disease, and it can be cured. The only cure for baldness is the application of the **Shookum Root Hair Grower**. This medicine is made from the roots of the Shookum plant, which grows in the mountains of the West. It is a powerful stimulant to the hair follicles, and it will cause the hair to grow again, even if it has been bald for years.

Shookum Root Hair Grower
Solely Prepared by
THE SHOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO.
57 South Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

Wheat Flour

Chicago, Nov. 2.—There were no startling features to the wheat market today. The market opened steady, but rather quiet at about Tuesday's closing prices to 1/2c lower. For a time the tone was firm and the market advanced 1/2c. The feeling of confidence, due to the report of a heavy crop in the West, was the main factor in the advance. At this point the market began to waver, and the price fell back to its former level. The market closed at 1/2c lower than it opened.

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RIPAN'S TABLETS

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPAN'S TABLETS are the best medicine known for indigestion, biliousness, headache, constipation, and all the troubles of the stomach, liver and bowels. They are a powerful purgative, and they will cleanse the system and purify the blood. They are a safe and reliable medicine, and they will cure all the troubles of the stomach, liver and bowels.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND STEREOTYPES

For private and public exhibitions. A complete line of magic lanterns and stereotypes for sale. Also a complete line of magic lantern slides and stereotypes for sale.

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN TOBACCO

TOBACCO PAINT

For sale by all druggists.

WEEK MEN

For sale by all druggists.

STOCK FEEL A POINT

Bears Disappointed Over Effect of Silver Repeal Bill.

SPECULATIVE MARKET DULL

Instead of buying orders, brokers were loaded with commissions to sell wheat closed higher.

New York, Nov. 2.—Money on call has been easy, ranging from 1 1/2% to 2% per cent; last loan of 2 per cent, and closing offered at 2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5 1/2% per cent.

Bar silver, 66c. Mexican dollars, 50 1/2c.

Sterling exchange is dull with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.81 1/2 for sixty days and \$4.84 1/2 for demand.

Posted rates, \$4.82 1/2 for 60 days, \$4.84 1/2 for 90 days, and \$4.86 1/2 for 120 days.

Government bonds firm; state bonds dull; railroad bonds irregular.

Silver was dull and firmer at the stock exchange. No sales were reported.

The railway and miscellaneous share speculation furnished no new features of interest, outside its tendency to drop.

Louisville and Nashville broke to 47 1/2.

The decline was ascribed to selling for London account. The absence of buying orders, either for long or home account, were a keen disappointment to the bulls, who had confidently expected that after the repeal of the silver law there would be a revival of speculative interest in Wall street.

Instead of buying orders, however, brokers were in receipt of commissions to sell. American Cotton Oil was heavy after the publication of the annual statement, which showed a loss in net profits for the year of \$700,000. The common stock dropped 6 per cent to 2 1/2, and the preferred 3 to 2 1/2.

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New York Produce.

Nov. 2.—Flour—Market dull, heavy steady; winter wheat, low grades, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Wheat—Quiet, firmer; options were irregular, opened strong at 1/2c advance on better week, fell 1/2c on free realising, rallied 1/2c on covering; closing at 1 1/2c. No over trading.

January, 70 1/2; March, 70 1/2; May, 70 1/2; November, 67 1/2; December, 67 1/2.

Corn—Firm, active for export; options were dull, opening at 1/2c advance on higher cables, falling 1/2c and closed steady at unchanged prices to 1/2c advance; November, 67 1/2; December, 67 1/2; May, 69 1/2.

Oats—Fairly active, steady; options dull, firmer; November, 30 1/2; December, 30 1/2; May, 30 1/2.

Lard—Quiet, easier; western steam closed at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; city at 10 3/4 to 10 1/2.

Pork—Quiet, steady; new mess, 19 1/2 to 20.

Cattle—Steady; state large, 9 1/2 to 10; cows, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; calves, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.

Sheep—Options 5 points up to 10 down; closed steady, unchanged to 1/2 down; November, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; December, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; May, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2.

Wool—Quiet, steady; state large, 9 1/2 to 10; cows, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; calves, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.

Chicago Livestock.

Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; common to extra steers, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; stockers and feeders, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; calves, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; hogs, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; sheep, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; heavy, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; common to choice, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; inferior to choice, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; lambs, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Detroit Grain.

Nov. 2.—Market closed strong, a shade higher than yesterday. Wheat—No. 1 white, 62 1/2; No. 2 red, 62 1/2; No. 3 red, 60 1/2; December, 64 1/2; May, 71 1/2.

Oats—No. 2 cash, 25 1/2.

Corn—No. 2 white, 31 1/2; No. 3 mixed, 30 1/2.

Cash, 60c.

Prime Clover and Timothy Seed—45 1/2.

LOCAL MARKETS.

The grain market in quiet, wheat being quoted at 50c, no change from yesterday. The hay market is more active, although it brings no change in price. Farm produce is fair in quality and prices reasonable.

Farm Produce.

Butter—28 1/2 to 30 per pound.

Eggs—20 to 22 per dozen.

Corn—25 1/2 to 26 per bushel.

Hay—Fancy white, 12 1/2 to 13 per ton.

Wheat—Fancy white, 12 1/2 to 13 per bushel.

Oats—Fancy white, 12 1/2 to 13 per bushel.

Barley—Fancy white, 12 1/2 to 13 per bushel.

Flour—Fancy white, 12 1/2 to 13 per bushel.

Meat—Fancy white, 12 1/2 to 13 per bushel.

Poultry—Fancy white, 12 1/2 to 13 per bushel.

WEEK MEN

For sale by all druggists.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Wholesale Prices.

Nov. 2.—Sugar—Cane, 17 1/2; Beet, 18 1/2.

Coffee—Arabica, 12 1/2; Robusta, 11 1/2.

Tea—Ceylon, 10 1/2; China, 9 1/2.

Spices—Pepper, 15 1/2; Cloves, 14 1/2.

Grains—Wheat, 1 1/2; Corn, 1 1/2; Oats, 1 1/2.

Meat—Beef, 12 1/2; Pork, 13 1/2; Mutton, 14 1/2.

Poultry—Chicken, 15 1/2; Turkey, 16 1/2.

Dairy—Butter, 28 1/2; Eggs, 20 1/2.

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HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

William E. Rockwell, No. 512 West 57th Street, New York, says:

"I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indiscretion in diet, over-fatigue or cold brings on a fit of indigestion, followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by my friends, but it did me no good. At last I thought I would take a simple course of purgation with Dr. Cassell's Pile. For the first week I took two pills every night, then one pill for thirty nights, at that time I gained three pounds in weight, and never had an ache or a pain since."

Disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such part should be removed at once, and new matter be allowed to take its place. There is no need of cutting it out with a surgeon's scalpel. Purgative away the old diseased and worn-out parts with Dr. Cassell's Pile.

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Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. The Press Claims Company proposes to give.

Not So Hard as It Seems.

A patent strikes most people as an appalling formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This is the common opinion, but it is entirely wrong. The Press Claims Company desires to dispel this false impression. It is the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvellous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball so that it would come back to the hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the needle at the point instead of at the end of the thread.

The Little Things that are Most Valuable.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck at one time or another, with ideas that seem to be calculated to solve some of the little trifles of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down, instead of breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this sausage thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip off, or break off, or go on the back of my neck."

"What is the purpose of that?" forgets to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, sausage buttons, and collar buttons into practical shape and apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A Tempting Offer.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

The offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be advanced to him. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable attorneys of Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

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